The M'Kean County Miner.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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H. F. BARBOUR,
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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, [illegible] cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
[illegible] Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron and Clearfield
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted [illegible]
OFFICE—Upstairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. Milliken. John C. Backus.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give [illegible] attention to all matters pertaining to [illegible]
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
[illegible] st, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted [illegible]
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive [illegible] attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me, also applications [illegible] He will give information [illegible] the lands of this Estate, in McKean [illegible]
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
LOUIS [illegible] SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible], Dec. 24, 1873

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
G. W. Sartwell. S. B. Sartwell.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped

C. V. GILLIS.
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

Joshua Davis. O. M. James
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE. PA.

W. B. SIBBETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors
P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, convenient to depots } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SAIBE

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
AND
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
Guests are guaranteed satisfaction

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B F WRIGHT, - - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.
This House is located at the junction of the B., N Y & P., and McK. and B. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests
A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the [illegible] & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia

PEABODY HO[illegible]E,
Corner of Locust and Ninth St[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA. PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds
Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 Guests. Terms—only $3 per day. No Bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Centennial Hymn.

Give praise, all ye people, give praise to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom let freemen accord;
Let the East and the West, North and South roll along,
Sea, mountain and prairie, one jubilant song
CHORUS—Give praise, all ye people, give praise to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom let freemen accord.

For the sunshine and rainfall, again and again,
Our myriads of acres enriching with grain,
For the earth still unloading her manifold wealth,
For the skies beaming vigor, the winds breathing health.
Give praise, etc.

For the nation's wide table, so bounteously spread,
That the many have feasted and all have been fed;
With no bondage their God-given rights to enthrall,
But liberty, guarded by justice for all.
Give praise, etc.

Ye sons of the anvil, the loom and the plow,
Ye the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow;
Ye the flocks and the herds, sing on hillsides and vales,
On His ocean domain chant his name with the gales.
Give praise, etc.

Ye merchantmen princes, your riches behold,
The largess of Him whose the silver and gold,
And ye, too, renowned in art, science and lore,
His glory in all be it yours to adore.
Give praise, etc.

Brave men of our forces, lifeguard of our coasts,
To our Leader aye loyal, Jehovah of Hosts
Glow the stars on your banners, reflecting His light,
Your confidence alone for the good, true and right.
Give praise, etc.

Now praise we again for the Union, it stands
Unchanged as it came from our forefathers hand
A century gone—Oh, with praise blend the prayer,
Gracious Lord, centuries more, be the Union Thy care.
Give praise, etc.

A POINT OF EVIDENCE.

Many years ago, in one of our Western States, an elderly judge was traveling in the old fashioned stage coach to the county seat for the purpose of holding the usual term of the court. His only fellow passenger was a young lawyer, who had just been admitted to the bar, who was also going to attend the same court for the first time. He was a young man of good abilities, well educated, very ambitious, and exceedingly anxious to make a favorable commencement in the profession, and gain a high position as an advocate. Like many other young lawyers, he was specially desirous of learning how he could most effectually secure the object in view. He wished to know the real secret of success.

He had heard of the fame of the judge as an advocate before his elevation to the bench, and believed he could, if willing, give him such counsel as would enable him to succeed also. He thought himself peculiarly fortunate in this unexpected opportunity of traveling alone with this eminent judge, as he was about to make his first appearance in his court, and resolved to make the most of it. Watching, therefore, for an appropriate time in the conversation, he ventured to tell the judge what his aspirations were, how eager he was to follow in his footsteps, and how happy he should be if he would condescend to inform him of the secret of his remarkable success as an advocate, expressing, at the same time, the utmost willingness to do anything in his power to compensate for so great a favor.

The old judge was one of those men who had always been accustomed to look well to the main chance, and profit from whatever events came in his way, as far as practicable. Although he might not take a fee in money for his advice while holding a judicial office, yet he would not hesitate to receive a present, or an equivalent in some indirect way. A good dinner, for example, or many good dinners, would be very acceptable for such legal favors as he could conveniently bestow. Hence, on perceiving how eager the young man was to obtain his secret, he encouraged him in his desire, and finally told him that he would give it to him on one moderate condition.

"I stop at the principal hotel, of course," said he, "and as this is to be your first appearance at court, I advise you to stop there also. Although the expense will be somewhat more than at other places, still I think it will be better for you, under the circumstances. Moreover, to be known as the friend and protégé of the judge may also contribute, in a measure, to give you a favorable introduction. The term will continue only about two weeks, and if you please to pay my bill while there, I will cheerfully furnish you with the real secret of an advocate's success."

The enthusiastic aspirant for forensic honors was delighted, and only too happy at being able to obtain the great secret, derived, as he supposed, from the judge's own successful career, on such favorable terms, and at once assented to the proposition.

"Well," said the judge, with grave deliberation, "this is it, summarily comprehended in these few words: Be sure of your evidence."

This announcement was so different from anything that the young lawyer could have imagined, that he felt disappointed, and remained silent and thoughtful. He had expected, instead of these five words, an elaborate statement of rules and regulations for the government of his conduct in court and out of it. It seemed quite too simple at first, but the more he thought of it the more important it appeared. On reflection, he was sensible enough to see that it involved the most critical examination of witnesses, a thorough preparation of the evidence, and a proper presentation thereof to the court and jury. He therefore concluded to adopt it as his rule of action, and to rely upon it all the more faithfully on account of the high authority from which it emanated.

They soon reached the end of their journey, and put up at the same hotel, the young lawyer deeming it best to follow the advice of the judge in this respect also. Being kindly introduced by the venerable judge to his friends at the house, and also to several of the lawyers in court, he found himself in a very pleasant and favorable position for observing the proceedings in court and out of it, to all of which he gave good attention. His only trouble was, that he had no business of his own, for he was poor; but he consoled himself with the thought, that he was learning the use of legal weapons, by carefully observing how others used them, and that he might some day be able to compete with the ablest practitioners. Thus the time passed rapidly, and soon the last day of the term arrived, the court adjourned in the evening, and it was understood that they were to leave the next morning.

The young lawyer had been so absorbed in the new and interesting scenes of which he was a daily spectator, that he seldom thought of the obligation he had assumed in the stage coach. Now, however, he began to be deeply troubled and perplexed, for he had barely money enough to pay his own bill. How, then, could he dispose of the much larger bill of the judge, who had fared sumptuously? He feared that he should be disgraced the next morning, and that all his high hopes of a brilliant career would be nipped in the bud. With these fearful apprehensions he betook himself to his room to ponder over his wretched condition in secret. He was in the slough of despond. Everything looked dark and foreboding. He reviewed the past; thought of all that had occurred since he left home; his unexpected meeting and ride with the judge; weighed all that had been said on the journey; the secret of an advocate's success, which he had so much desired and obtained, and his hasty obligation therefor—all these things were considered with deep dejection, almost with despair, until suddenly a new thought entered his mind like a bright light shining in a dark place. "Eureka!" he cried, "I have found it!" And therefore he went to bed, and slept as soundly as Daniel Webster said he did the night before he made his great speech in reply to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, feeling equally confident that he should be well prepared for the events of the morrow.

He arose next morning bright and early. On entering the dining-room the judge greeted him with unusual cordiality. The old gentleman was in high spirits. He had concluded the business of the session, made a saving arrangement for the payment of his hotel bill, and was about to return to his family. After breakfast they both passed into the reading-room, which adjoined the offices. The younger lawyer took up a paper and began to read the news. The judge called for his bill, which was handed to him. It was very long and very large, for he had indulged freely in the choicest luxuries and the best wine the house afforded; but as he felt no special responsibility regarding its payment, he omitted to scan it as he otherwise would have done. Then turning toward the young man, and calling him by name, he said: "Here is the bill." But the young man was so intent in reading his paper that he appeared not to hear him, and the judge, after waiting a moment, raised his voice a little, and repeated: "Here is the bill!" The young man still sat like a statue without moving a muscle. Finally the old judge became impatient, and said, with an imperious air, and quite sharply: "I say again, here is the bill! are you ready to pay it, according to agreement?" Then the young lawyer deliberately laid down his paper, slowly rose to his feet, and, looking the old judge calmly in the face, he said, in the most respectful manner: "May it please your honor, be sure of your evidence!" then sat down, having thus delivered his maiden speech. The judge was amazed and confounded! He saw at once that he was "caught in his own trap;" for he had no proof of what had transpired in the stage coach. Thereupon he took out his wallet and paid his own bill and the young lawyer's also. Then turning to him with a pleasant smile of approval, he said: "Young man, you have made a good beginning; if you continue to practice as well as you have begun, I'll guarantee that your success will be greater than mine."

Forty-one guests of a hotel in Omaha were poisoned, some of them almost fatally, by eating ice cream, the flavoring substance of which contained arsenic.

The History of the Colorado Beetle.

The native home of the Colorado beetle is among the Rocky mountains or the plains of Colorado and Dakota, where it was found feeding upon the sand-bur by Dr. Parry in 1864. It seems to have traveled toward the East previously to that, for it has been said to have been found in Nebraska, one hundred miles only west of Omaha, in 1859. In 1864 it visited Kansas, and in 1865 it crossed the Mississippi river into Missouri and Iowa, from whence it has steadily traveled eastward until it has reached the Atlantic. It progresses by a sort of colonizing, the surplus only moving eastward. It made its appearance in Kansas along with its favorite food, the sand-bur, which, however, it has outstripped in its eastern spread, and has taken as a substitute the potato, having found this an equally congenial food. At the present time the whole country, from the great plains to the Atlantic ocean, is stocked with this pest, and upon every farm, throughout the Northern and Middle States war is waged upon it by the farmers as the only method to save the potato crop. As the insect appears very much at home here, and as it is immensely prolific, there being two, and in some places three broods of them in one season, and each female produces from 1,000 to 1,200 eggs, it is very probable that it has come to stay, and that we may accept it as a permanent resident. It is interesting, therefore, to know its whole history. The insect hibernates in its perfect state; lying concealed beneath clods or buried in mellow ground through the winter.

It emerges about May, or as soon as the ground becomes warmed in the spring, and awaits with patience the first sprouting of the potato crop, or it penetrates into hot-beds and frames and eats off the sprouting egg plants and tomatoes. The perfect beetle is a slow feeder, and does but little mischief in this way. The insects pair here in May and June, and the females soon begin to lay their eggs upon the leaves of the potato plants. The eggs are laid in clusters of a dozen or more upon both sides of the leaves, and are hatched in a few days, when the larvæ begin to eat greedily. The larvæ are short, thick, humped-backed worms of a reddish color, and have a row of black dots upon each side. They eat voraciously, grow rapidly, and within a month make their change into pupæ, when they enter the ground to make their final transformation into mature insects. These emerge about a month after their first appearance as eggs, when they soon breed, lay their eggs, and disappear. Another month suffices for another brood to mature, and in the southern parts of the Middle States a third brood matures. The last generation of beetles then enter the ground for the winter. The procreative processes are continuous through the season, there being eggs, larvæ, and beetles together, excepting at the close, when the lastest of the broods do not breed, but seek winter quarters.

The natural enemies of the beetles are numerous and active, else their numbers would be overwhelming. They are preyed upon by more than twenty cannibal or parasite insects, and are devoured by skunks, crows, quail, ducks and chickens. Its numerous insect enemies attack it in its larva condition when it is helpless, and either suck its juices, devour it bodily, or plant an egg within its body which hatches there, and produces a parasite which consumes it. New enemies are being continually discovered, and even in its dormant state it is devoured in thousands by the useful but badly used crow, which digs it up from its concealment and feeds upon it. The same propensity is possessed by the equally useful but equally abused skunk.

Other remedies, however, are necessary for the protection of our crops than those furnished by nature. Hand picking the beetles or brushing them from the plants into a pan and scalding them, or drowning them in water covered with a thin layer of kerosene oil, is the first resource. This should be used on the first appearance of the beetle and before the eggs are laid. When the larvæ appear the only effective remedy is to use paris green. This deadly poison exists in a most convenient shape. It is an impalpable powder, and is of a most conspicuously green color, so that it can never become mixed with any other matters without imparting its characteristic color.

When pure, one part of paris green mixed evenly with fifty parts of flour or plaster of paris or Spanish white is sufficient. This is dusted thinly upon the leaves of the plants while the dew is upon them, and if evenly spread is certain death to every larva that touches the plants. Lest the dust should be inhaled in the scattering of it, some cautious persons mix the poison with water, at the rate of one tablespoonful to the pailful, and sprinkle this upon the leaves with a whisk or from the fine rose of a watering pot. Our method is to use this liquid mixture, adding a cupful of a boiled decoction of flaxseed meal, which is mucilaginous and helps not only to keep the powder in suspension, but causes it to adhere to the leaves when dry. Molasses may also be used for the same purpose, but it is more costly.

The remedies are the more effective the earlier they are undertaken. If every farmer would exert himself to destroy the beetle it would disappear [illegible] in two years, but as with all [illegible] there are farmers who allow them to breed upon their farms without interference and so stock the neighborhood with them. Such neighbors are public nuisances, and should be made amenable to laws provided to meet such cases. As a proof that the beetle need not be dreaded if precautions are taken against them, it is only necessary to state that excepting in one year ([illegible]), when Western farmers were not provided with a supply of paris green, the price of potatoes has not risen in consequence of the attacks of the beetle, nor have the crops fallen off in quantity.—*New York Times.*

Facts and Fancies.

It is a kind of happiness to know up to what point we can be unhappy.

It was a little boy who said: "Yes, soda water's good; it's like your foot's asleep."

In institutions for the insane the ratio of admissions to recoveries is said to annually increase.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* tells of a surgical operation in which a Milwaukeean had to be amputated to save his ear.

A dwarf in Ningpo, China, is so small that his brother carries him in a basket, and opens the cover for those who pay to see.

"Ice-cold lager beer," said a thirsty individual looking at a welcome sign. "I don't scold it," said another man, "I like it."

It may be said that a man never really knows the character of a fellow citizen until he has interviewed him with a fourth of July subscription list.

There's a mining town out West called "Nowhere." That's where a man has always been when his wife lets him in at two o'clock in the morning.

A Yankee, advertising for a wife, says: "It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competency sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of accident occurring to her companion."

A well known physician, residing in the city, left town for a few days, and a notice to that effect was posted on the door of his office. Some wag has added: "Patients expected to recover in the meantime."

A Michigan editor requested to be allowed to address a graduating class of young ladies, and being permitted to do so, he strongly advised the young women to make good bread. Ever since that time he has not needed to patronize the baker.

The Colombian (South American) Congress has enacted that the election of President of the Union shall be on the same day simultaneously in all of the States. This will prevent the practice of marching national battalions from State to State to control the election.

There are said to be in the United States 252,148 manufacturing establishments, employing 2,053,996 hands, and producing annually $4,232,324,445 worth of goods. There are 40,191 steam engines, and 51,018 water wheels, with a combined force of 2,346,145 horse power.

Mrs. Shoddy (to shopkeeper)—"Show me a thermometer—one of your very best." Shopkeeper—"This, ma'am, is one of our finest—Venetian glass and the best quicksilver." Mrs. S—"Silver! That would be very nice for the kitching, but I want one for my boodoor. Haven't you one with quick-gold?"

Here is the recapitulation of the interest payable in New York during July: Governments, $26,996,441; State, $3,237,438; banks, $2,197,375; railroads, $15,290,568; insurance, $220,000; miscellaneous, $1,436,096; grand total, $48,365,918. The insurance companies pay from five to ten per cent., none less than five; the express companies from three to four; railroads from two to six; the majority pay three and a half.

Southern Good Feeling.

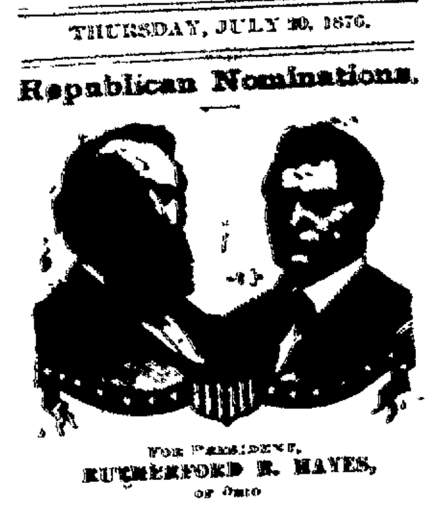
The New Orleans *Bulletin* has the following item: Commander Charles A. Babcock, of the United States navy, was buried yesterday afternoon under circumstances that must have been peculiarly gratifying to his friends, and that were certainly so to all thoughtful and well disposed citizens of New Orleans who witnessed the ceremonies. The spectacle of a United States officer who had been conspicuous for courage and activity during the late war, followed to the grave by individuals and organizations that had been equally conspicuous as identified with the Confederate cause, was at once significant and graceful. Besides being a tribute to the personal worth of the deceased and the respect in which his memory was held, it bespoke on behalf of the Southern people a good feeling vastly to their credit. Next behind the column of the regular military in the ranks of the funeral cortege marched the remnant of that famous body, the Washington Artillery, and the distinguished local organization known as the Continental Guards, together with many gentlemen known for their devotion to the South during its period of trial, and for their services on the side to which Captain Babcock had been opposed.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

Republican Nominations.



FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

The Double-Headed Letter.

Hard-money (so-called) Tilden and soft-money Hendricks, the component parts of the double-headed democratic Presidential ticket, had a little conference at Saratoga a few days ago, to see if they could not so far reconcile their radical financial differences, and agree upon a letter of acceptance that would embody doctrines satisfactory to both the Hards and the Softs and thus be popular with both wings of their party. After witnessing the hearty and grateful reception by the people of Gov. Hayes' manly and honest declaration of principles, these two wily demagogues have discovered that it will require more than ordinary trickery of language to cloak their dishonesty of purpose and at the same time satisfy both the honest hard money men and the dishonest repudiators of the public faith.

Hendricks is naturally sore and obstinate. He has not yet consented to accept the second place on the ticket, subordinate to the crafty New York railroad lawyer by whose money he was defeated. It is a hard case at best. The two rivals are obliged to swallow mutual aversions and come to an amicable understanding as to the precise language to be used in imposing upon the people. To this end they have conferred, and have separated, and we are told by the organs that the letter will not appear for a couple of weeks. How they will undertake to mix the oil of hard money with the water of inflation, and make the Tildenites believe it to be all oil and the Hendricksites that it is all water, will be better known when the patch-work document makes its appearance. However it may read, it cannot but be a fraud and imposition, a dreary attempt to make the two lines of a right angle appear to run parallel to each other.

The Campaign Opened.

The Democratic campaign in South Carolina has been formally and bloodily opened. Only eight negroes were killed, but this may be considered a hopeful beginning for thus early in the campaign. A company of colored militia had the audacity to undertake to parade in the public road on the Centennial Fourth of July. The outraged chivalry ordered them to give up their arms and disperse, and showed their courage by shooting them—after they had surrendered their arms.

We presume we lay ourselves open to the charge of reviving the "bloody-shirt" campaign by venturing to refer to this inhuman butchery, but if northern democrats do not want such matters to enter into this campaign they must manage some way to dissuade their southern "Tilden and reform" friends from the practice of killing "niggers." So long as every dead "nigger" counts one vote less for Hayes and Wheeler we expect the work of butchery will go right on, and northern democrats will wink at it by howling "bloody shirt" when any reference is made to the matter by the Republican press, and raising their hands in holy horror and bemoaning the use of "bayonet rule" when the Government undertakes to protect the lives of its citizens against the cowardly assaults of unhung rebels.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW, who supported Greeley in 1872, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler, and is a candidate for Congress in his old district, comprised of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties, Pennsylvania. Mr. Grow is very popular in his district, and will, if nominated, redeem it, a Democrat now being its representative in Congress.

ON the 25th of last February the following preamble and resolution was introduced in the New York Legislature and passed the House with only five democratic votes in the negative.

Whereas, The commercial and industrial interests of the country require a settled, steady, and uniform financial policy on the part of the Government, and

Whereas, The public honor, credit, and safety, as well as the restoration of commercial confidence, demand that this policy, by gradual and prudent steps toward the resumption of specie payments, shall establish a sound and stable currency based upon the world's standard of coin; and

Whereas, The act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1875, provides for and pledges the Government to a resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1879; therefore

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose any repeal of the said resumption act of Jan 14, 1875, and that they be also requested to favor such further legislation as may be needed to give full faith and force to the pledge contained in said act, thereby to insure the permanent restoration of specie payments.

The Senate, over which Lieut-Gov. Dorsheimer, who reported the St. Louis platform, presided, passed this resolution by a unanimous vote. Five months seems to have wrought a wonderful change in the opinions of the gentlemen democrats who supported that resolution. Since then the democratic party, which then approved of the resumption act, have met in convention and solemnly demanded its repeal, and leading democrats in Congress are now striving to push the repeal through the House. It is remarkable how our democratic friends are able to keep track of themselves. Were Dorsheimer and his colleagues honest last winter and dishonest at St. Louis? Or which.

WHEN such a small politician as Mr. Sunset Cox makes himself offensively prominent by asking why 3,000 troops are kept in the South, he should be treated to precisely the crushing answer flung back to his teeth by the Boston *Transcript*: "To prevent, if possible, the murder of peaceful American citizens by men as murderous as the Sioux, who have embarked in the project of making the South nearly a unit for the Presidential candidate Mr. Cox lost his Speakership to oppose the nomination of at St. Louis, at the command of Tammany's chief, John Kelley." Such a stinger as that would silence most men. It may only make the little demagogue to whom it is addressed more insolent and more impertinent.

WE presume our Democratic friends will insist that there is not the slightest significance in the nomination to the Legislature of Randolph A. Shotwell, in the Mechlenburg (N. C.) district. This man was a leader of the famous Kuklux organization; was tried for his operations in carrying out the schemes of that band of outlaws, was proved guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years; was imprisoned at Albany, and was pardoned at the solicitation of one of his victims; returned to the State and resumed his political activity. That Shotwell is a "reformer" no one can doubt.

GOVERNOR TILDEN stands charged by the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad with fradulently appropriating $775,000 worth of stocks and bonds to his own use some years ago. They brought suit to recover last spring, and Mr. Tilden had the time for returning answer extended until after the St. Louis Convention. When the second appointed time came, July 1st, Mr. Tilden got the case postponed again until early in October; and when October comes he will have it postponed again. He will never permit that case to be heard while he is a candidate, because he dare not.

THE democratic organs can find no fault with Gov. Hayes' admirable letter, and are forced to the absurd dodge that it was written by some one else. It is hinted that Carl Schurz wrote it, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks it might have been an emanation from Bristow, or even Simon Cameron. Very likely. And we also hear it sugested that John Kelly is engaged now in writing Tilden's letter. Which is also equally probable.

AT Cameron, Missouri, on the Fourth of July the Confederate flag was borne triumphantly through the streets and displayed over the Court House amid shouts of "Tilden and Reform."

GOV. HAYES is ten years younger than Gov. Tilden, which is so much in his favor, and he has served the State and nation thirteen years longer.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A TEXAS Tilden procession went around town cheering lustily for Jeff Davis.

SOFT MONEY Hendricks is still on the fence, and hard money Tilden is unhappy.

IT has been informally agreed by both parties that the canvass in Ohio shall open about the middle of August.

OUT of the seven German daily newspapers in Ohio, four of them are for Hayes and Wheeler and only two for Tilden.

THE Titusville Courier, "the only Democratic daily in northwestern Pennsylvania," persistently refuses to put up the names of Tilden and Hendricks.

THERE is not much of a step after all between Tilden indorsing Seymour and repudiation in 1868, and Tilden standing on an anti-resumption platform with Hendricks in 1876.

WHEN before in the history of this country has a candidate for President appeared in the daily court records, during the campaign, as defendant to a suit against him for swindling and robbing? Yet Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is in that condition.

THE New York Herald reminds Tilden that when he carried New York "the Republicans were divided and the Democrats were united. Now the Republicans are united and the Democrats are divided."

GOV. HAYES has spoken, and his voice has no uncertain sound. It utters a clear, manly, unequivocal declaration of principles which embody the strongest desires of all honest and thinking American citizens.—New York Tribune.

THE Republicans of Chicago have just elected their candidate for Mayor by a majority of nearly sixteen thousand, and the Tribune calls it a straight-out Republican victory. There can be no question as to where Illinois will be found in November.

THE New York Commercial says Tilden's "reform" government of New York costs the taxpayers twice as much as under Gov Dix's administration. That's how Sam keeps adding to that "barrel of money" his henchman, John Morrissey, was so loud in his boasting of.

MR. DORSHEIMER "proposed to make a straight issue between soft money and hard money," and yet he confessed in the next sentence that the so-called declaration in favor of coin was a compromise, a surrender—against which he, with every other delegate from Eastern Democratic States, had entered formal protest.

ULYSSES S. G. evidently proposes to run things to suit himself for the balance of his term. He told a Herald reporter that he was determined "not to be guided by what Senators and Representatives should say." And we feel like saying, "Go your own way, old boy, if you decline responsibility to party the party certainly will not take the responsibility of your excentricities." Hayes is now the Republican leader.

THE Chicago Tribune prints a communication which says. "At the time when the whole nation was mourning the death of the great Lincoln, there was one man, and I believe but one, who was at heart so great a rebel, so unchristian a man, so unpatriotic a citizen, as to absolutely decline to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who lay dead in Washington, killed by a rebel assassin! Such a man has been selected by the Democrats for the second place on their ticket. Such a man is Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana!

THE Utica Herald says: "Tilden's whole early record will now return to perplex and destroy him. In every branch of business and political life it is, without exception, the worst that attaches to any public man in America. His immense wealth has been accumulated out of bankrupt railroads at the expense of individual bondholders. He has made himself rich by making others poor. The whole history of his business life bears the indelible imprint of fraud. His political career is of the same piece. For a lifetime he has been the intimate of the worst politicians this country has known. For years Tweed did with him as he listed. The last candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, the lamented Horace Greeley, wrote to Tilden an open letter in 1869 in which he exposed the monstrous election frauds of the Tammany Ring, and begged him to join honest men in their search for reform. The appeal was a vain one. Tilden was always for Tweed while Tweed prospered. When ruin came he turned upon his friend and sought to build himself upon Tweed's destruction. It was an act characteristic of the man."

THE Democrats have discovered that Gen. Hayes is an "obscure" man. In point of obscurity, however, he compares favorably with Mr. Tilden. Gen Hayes has served in Congress, and won the cordial respect of all who know him there. Mr. Tilden has never been in the National Legislature or had the slightest practical acquaintance with the business of the National Government. Gen. Hayes has been three times elected Governor of the great State of Ohio, and has during his entire service compelled the admiration even of his opponents, who could not lay their fingers on a dishonest or a weak act in his official conduct. Gov. Tilden has been once elected Governor of New York and was recently pronounced a hum-bug by a large majority of his own party friends. Previous to his election to the post, Mr. Tilden was conspicuous solely as the figure head of the Tammany Party, of which Tweed was the actual manager. While he was serving in that capacity, Gen. Hayes was fighting faithfully, bravely and with distinguished success in the Union Army. The characters of the two men correspond to their respective careers. Mr. Tilden is called familiarly by his political intimates, "Slippery Sam," and though the epithet is an endearing one to the average Democratic politician, it is not attractive to honorable men, nor is the character which has won it. Gen. Hayes, on the other hand, is a clear-headed, sensible, straightforward man, whose word is as good as his bond, and who never was accused of double-dealing or was guilty of false pretenses.

"Boss" John Kelley called upon and was introduced to President Grant during a recent visit to Washington. A Tribune correspondent gives the following account of the interview:

Gen. Grant replied that he was very glad to see Mr. Kelley. "You and I, Mr. Kelley," said the President, "were of the same opinion before the St. Louis nominations."

"How is that?" said Mr. Kelley.

"We were both of the opinion that Tilden was unfit to be President," said Gen. Grant.

"That is so," said Mr. Kelley.

"But you have changed your mind," said the President, "while I have seen nothing to change my previous opinion."

All laughed heartily, and Mr. Kelley subsequently remarked that Gen. Grant was not the dull fellow he is taken for.

THE St. Louis Westliche Post (Carl Schurz's paper) thus pays its respects to the Democratic party:

> A party which—to go back no further for the present—nominated a prominent leader in the war against the South, upon a platform that branded the war as a failure; a party which afterward united itself with the independent movement for the so's purpose of betraying it, and of laying everywhere its own cuckoo-eggs in the all too generous nest prepared for them; a party which means one thing at the South and an entirely different thing in the North, one thing in the East and another in the West; a party which in one place cries for hard money and in another dandles the rag-baby on its knees; which rides the Free-school nag here, and cooks Irish and Catholic porridge there—such a through-and-through shabby and cheating party has no longer the shadow of a right to existence, before the tribunal of sound political morality, and to join in the cry for Reform in its name is nothing but the shallowest hocus-pocus and trickery."

THE Buffalo Express remarks: In 1871 the Democrats were in power in this State. Hoffman had been counted in as Governor by Tweed, with Tilden's approval, and there was a Democratic Legislature. The State debt run up fearfully. It was $46,000,000. The sinking funds were robbed of six and a half million dollars. The people became alarmed. In 1873 they elected Dix Governor, a Republican Canal Board and Legislature. Under their auspices a new era of retrenchment and reform was commenced. Controller Hopkins reinstated the sinking funds. The State debt was speedily reduced to $8,000,000. Last year the Republicans succeeded in regaining the Legislature. The work of driving nails into the coffin of the State debt went on. Through the wise and efficient action of the Republicans at the last session, the State debt has become a mere bagatelle. The State tax has been reduced in like proportion. In about one year more, it will be written of debt and tax—the once were! These are the solid fruits of Republican financiering

Died.

Samuel J. Lee, son of John and Hannah Lee, at Clermont, Pa., June 25, 1876, Aged 3 years and 8 months.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,
733 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of WETMORE School District for the year ending June 1, 1876

RECEIPTS.		
From State appropriation	$253 80	
From collection including taxes of all kinds	1615 23	
From collaterals	428 56	
From all other sources	202 02	
Total receipts		$1590 80
EXPENDITURES.		
For furnishing houses	$25 80	
For repairing houses	336 63	
For teachers wages	1035 60	
For fuel and contingencies	201 63	
For interest paid	1 16	
Total expenditures		$1690 80

J. C. CASWELL, Pres't
W. L. HOLMAN, Sec'y

To The Working Class.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for the Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States—16 pages, 64 columns; Elegantly Illustrated, Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size 23 by 30 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like this at present. We have agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circular, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address,
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HARDWARE,
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AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
And every article to be found in a first class Hardware Establishment.
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v12n39
Smethport, Pa.

WONDERFUL IN ITS RESULTS.—There is no medicine that has accomplished so much as *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and all Lung diseases it has no equal. No medicine was ever sold on such favorable terms. If it was unreliable it would be the greatest folly to guarantee it. It costs nothing to try it as it can be returned if it does not give satisfaction after using two-thirds of a bottle. Call at Armstrong's store and get a sample bottle for 10 cents, or a regular size, for fifty cents or $1.00.
S. C. WELLS, Sole Prop'r LeRoy, N. Y.

"HACKMETACK" a new and delightful Perfume sold by A. B. Armstrong. 13-31eow6m

School House Letting.

The Directors of Keating School District will receive sealed proposals for building a school house near A. R. Cory's in said township, until July 22, 1876. Specifications and plans can be seen by calling upon the Secretary.
ALSO.—Proposals for making some repairs on the Moore and Curtis school house will be received at the same time.

J. H. DUNTLEY,
Secretary of the Board.

June 29, 1876. 13

Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the furniture, fixtures and live stock, formerly owned by G. C. Gleason & Co., at the "Kane Eating House" at Kane, Pa., has been bought by the undersigned, and all persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or in any way meddle with the same.

ISAAC McGLOIN.

June 29, 1876. 3t

Health And Its Pleasures,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
:0—0:

Nervous Disorders.

WHAT is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one.—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night, eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action of both liver and Stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for those disorders.

How to be Strong.

Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however, for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite too is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills combined in the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhoea, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels become regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action, they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Headache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throat,
Stone & Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic-Douloureux,
Tumors,
Ulcers,
Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness from any cause, &c.

CAUTION! None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as Agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v13n27ly

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Dealer in

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ELGIN
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
AND

ELGIN WATCHES.
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ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
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Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

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WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

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Important News.

Great Fall in Dry Goods!

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Having just returned from the Eastern cities with an IMMENSE STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods carefully selected from the

Latest and Newest Styles,

and bought with especial reference to the wants of my customers, and at bottom prices, I can offer every line of goods at bargains never before equalled in McKean County.

My stock is complete in every line, comprising

DRY GOODS,
Prints, Linens and Silks,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, NOTIONS
CARPETS, WALL PAPER, OIL CLOTHS,

with many other articles too numerous to mention. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction both in prices and goods.

FRANK N. TAYLOR.

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Adzes
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Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed castors
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—and Pinking, waffle and tuyere
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
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Call and see late improvements, &c., on this machine.

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LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,
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CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS
Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,
—x—

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. ALL

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c
Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $2.00 per year, or $1.00 if paid in advance. Subscribers taking the paper at $1.50 must pay in advance, or within three months after the expiration of their subscription.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 3 p. m., and at Clermont at 5 p. m., every other sabbath. And Preaching at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate sabbath.

BAPTIST.—D. J. ROSS, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

— A. B. Armstrong's drugstore shines like a palace in its new coat of paint and paper.

— Robt. King is having the outside of his residence re-painted, which improveth its appearance muchly.

— Because J. Condit Smith withdrew from his contract to build the R. & S. L. road, he is named by the Rochester papers J. Cant-don't Smith.

— In spite of the almost unendurable hot weather, the farmers hereabouts are hard at work getting in the hay crop, which is unusually fine this year.

— The McKean & Buffalo Railroad is now doing a fine business in the transportation of bark, in addition to their regular carriage of three hundred tons of coal per day from the Buffalo Co.'s mines.

— Stephen Brooks brags of the arrival of a centennial boy at his house last Tuesday evening. The young man allows that he may be too late to attend the Centennial Exhibition this year, but will certainly go to the next one.

— One of the provisions of the late A. N. Taylor's will required the immediate repainting in good style of the family mansion. The provision has been fulfilled under the hand and supervision of H. L. Wilson. The work is well done and adds very greatly to the beauty of the structure.

— Miss Emma Oviatt gave a picnic in Squire Oviatt's grove last Saturday for the benefit of her school. The school exercises, dinner and dancing were highly satisfactory to all, and much credit is due the teacher for the manifest improvement in the education of her scholars.

— Hon. W. S. Brownell's two boys left town on Tuesday to take their annual summer vacation. There are no more industrious and faithful boys in the county than Fred and George, and they most thoroughly enjoy a respite of a week or two after being confined to the store so many months.

— We heard a democratic patriot from Erin's Isle on Sunday denouncing the Republican administration because Stokes, the murderer of Jim. Fisk, was allowed to escape the gallows! That chap will vote for Tilden, and of such are the flower of the Northern Democratic party.

— Not to be behind the cities, we can record some cases of sunstroke as well. During one of those scorching days immediately succeeding the "ever glorious" C. H. Davis, while perambulating the country on Directory business was so prostrated by the heat as to be laid up several days. Last Sunday S. A. Bishop also received a stroke and was unable to make his appearance until duly repaired. But "Del" carries his head nearer the sun than ordinary men.

Burning Wells.

Two flowing wells took fire at Bradford last week, one the Wing & Lockwood well near the State Line, and the other Whitney & Co. well No. 5 on the mill lot. The Era of Saturday thus describes the burning of the Wing & Lockwood well.

About four o'clock Thursday morning sand was reached in the Wing & Lockwood well on the H. Beardsley farm at the State Line. The hole immediately began to fill with oil. Work was discontinued, the forge moved, and preparations were made to save the oil. Before a tank was in readiness the tools were put into the hole for the purpose of continuing the work of drilling when it began to flow. The wind blew the gas and oil spray in the direction of the fires, the gas ignited and in an instant the rig was all aflame. All efforts to extinguish the fire were fruitless. The rig burned down but the engine house escaped. It is estimated that the flow amounted to about twenty barrels. In the afternoon a tank was placed in position, and connections made to the well with the expectation of saving the second flow. The sand is pierced only to a depth of two feet. Lumber for a rig was hauled on to the ground immediately, and by Monday drilling will probably be resumed. The cable and tools being in the hole, were saved. This well is located about fifteen rods north of the Woodrig & Co's well which in fact is virtually dry as nothing is being done with it. It would probably be a three or five barrel well if torpedoed and tubed, but the owners are discouraged and unless a sale of the property is made soon the casing will be pulled and the well abandoned. The Wing & Lockwood well is a surprise to most operators who presumed that it would be very light. The flow which it made came from a depth of about 1,930.

Whitney & Co., No. 5 had reached the sand on Friday, with good prospects, when it unexpectedly made a flow, and was soon on fire by the gas igniting from the boiler, which had not been removed. A very loud explosion took place. No one was hurt, and the engine house and tank was saved.

— The Whitney well, on the Brennan lot, in the borough, came near sharing the fate of the ones just mentioned. Soon after the well was tubed and the pump set to work on Thursday evening, a man went up to the tank with a lantern to see how fast it was pumping when the gas ignited, and in a moment the tank was enveloped in flames. The fire was soon extinguished before any serious damage was done.

ATTENTION, BASE-BALLISTS!—It is proposed to organize another Base-ball Club in this place. It is proven by past experience that we have the material for forming a club that even professionals would find it hard to beat. All those who wish to assist in forming such a club, and who mean business, are requested to meet at the Court Room next Tuesday evening, the 11th inst.

S. J. ROCKWELL & others.

The McKean & Warren Oil Fields.

"J. J. M." in a report to the Derrick of a general review of the whole oil region says:

It may be stated as an infallible axiom that no territory will prove lasting or largely profitable in which the oil is obtained at variable depths and in irregular formations. The most recent example of this kind is in the McKean district, whose poorest wells are of the poorest description indicated, and the Warren field presents similar features. In the case of the Bell strike, the first sand was superior to any before discovered here, while the second was utterly worthless and the third of middling quality. There is certainly good reason to claim the probable existence of a considerable scope of fair territory, but that it will any time this year produce sufficient oil to depress the market unduly need not for a moment be feared.

A number of drilling wells in the McKean district are important tests, notably those on Leonard Run, the Moody lands and the Caffray property. The Moody well is seven miles south of Bradford and four miles from Toad Hollow, where Emery & Patterson's well has been flowing for some months at the rate of ten barrels a day. Wildcat wells are likewise starting at Allegany, Olean and Hinsdale. Until some of these are completed nothing can be added to the information now possessed relative to the capacity of this section as a producer of crude. The entire yield has not yet reached the thousand barrels per diem, the production since the first of January actually falling below the amount destroyed by lightning this season.

Bradford Oil Statistics.

Thirty-five new wells have been added during the month of June to the number of wells in this district. Two of them were dry and some of the others were so small that they can hardly be called paying wells. The lowest yields three barrels, and the highest fifty. Twelve were less than ten barrels, and only five were over twenty. This brings the number of producing wells in the Tuna Valley up to one hundred and fifteen. The total production for the month of June is 30,134 barrels, an increase of 8,816 barrels over the month of May. The average daily production per well is a little lower than for the preceding month, owing to the falling off of old wells and the increase in number of small pumpers.

A BRANCH ENTERPRISE.—Our enterprising young townsman, F. N. Taylor, who never hesitates to seize upon an opportunity for favorable investment, has decided to extend his mercantile operations as far as the rapidly growing village of Tarport, in the Bradford oil territory. The lumber will soon be on the ground for a large two-story store building, 30 x 60, to be built after plans and details furnished by S. A. Bishop, near the residence of J. M. Welch. There are any quantity of "drug-stores" at Tarport, but no general merchandise store. Frank proposes to supply this want, and it is pleasing to know that an enterprising and reliable citizen of the county will take hold of the enterprise and realize the profits, rather than foreign adventurers with more cheek and ready money than character.

THE YIELD OF OIL.—The daily yield of the Oil Regions to-day approximates twenty-four thousand barrels, while the shipments averaged nearly twenty-nine thousand last month. As a consequence the stocks were reduced about two hundred and twenty thousand barrels during June, including the ninety-four thousand eliminated by the electric fluid. Under such circumstances the outlook must be pronounced decidedly satisfactory to the oilmen, who have so long awaited the arrival of the "good time coming," whose advent is to be hoped will form a pleasing feature of the Centennial year.

FAILURE.—Alfred Lockhart, of Angelica, President of the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania railroad and of the First National Bank of Angelica, has failed, and his property is advertized at Sheriff's sale. Mr. Lockhart has been a merchant for thirty-five years, and until his connection with the railroad was regarded as one of the solid men of the county.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.—Rev. Mr. Miller, of Warren will conduct Episcopal service at the Court House in this place next Sunday morning and evening. It is expected, though the matter is not fully decided, that Rev. Miller will hold regular service in this place once in two weeks during the coming year.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. J. Boyce, who has for several months been employed in the office of the Buffalo Coal Company, at Clermont, started for California last week. It is his intention to make the Golden State his future home, having made arrangements to enter a law office in the southern part of the State, where his father resides. Boyce will be very much missed "on the hill."

AN INSTANCE.—There has been a great scarcity of potatoes in this borough for the past week or ten days. Neighbors have been begging and borrowing of each other or going without. Finally, when it is too late, it is discovered that one of our citizens had plenty of them in his cellar all the time for sale. But he doesn't believe in advertising, no one knew he had them, and he did not sell them. A one dollar local would have sold them all. The dollar was saved—and so was the potatoes.

— Trumbower & Lane have recently completed the manufacture of 100,000 brick, which are said to be of very excellent quality. The yard is located on the Cutting farm below the borough near the railroad. The manufacturers have established a place for storing brick and lime on Pine street, to accommodate people about town.—Era.

— Twenty-five thousand barrels of oil were destroyed by fire at Pittsburgh a few days ago.

— The people of Allegany, Cattaraugus county are excited over a ten barrel well from second sand.

— The attention of operators seems now to be divided between the Warren and Bradford fields.

— The heat is so intense that the oil tanks at Bradford are kept covered with carpets soaked with water during the day to avoid combustion.

— Seasonable advice—Keep in the shade as much as possible, avoid all hurry and excitement, drink little or no ice-water or spirituous liquors, eat light, work light and pay your subscription.

—The McKean county jail and Sheriff's residence is not yet completed. Potter county boards our prisoners and our Sheriff finds shelter in a seven-by-nine shanty.

— The Elmira Advertiser says they don't have any sun-struck people in that city. They call a spade a spade there, and when a man gets drunk they say so without any scruples.

— The Leonard Hollow well, put down by Prentiss & Co. is considered at this writing a failure. It is down 1000 feet with no show for oil. This was said to be a test well.

— F. N. Taylor, of this place, very narrowly escaped a severe attack of sunstroke at Bradford yesterday. He was very sick for several hours. Fred Freeman also had a close call while out picking berries with a party of ladies and gentlemen.

— We invite attention to the business card of J. C. Hamlin in another column. Mr. Hamlin is the oldest established hardware dealer in this borough, having held forth in the "corner store" for many years. We are pleased to learn that he is doing a flattering business regardless of hard times, owing to the fact that he always keeps his store well stocked with the best line of goods and customers always find him a fair and agreeable gentleman to deal with.

ANOTHER BIG WELL.—We learn from a reliable source that an eighty barrel well was struck near Tarport, on the Babcock farm, yesterday. Our informant did not learn who were the owners of the well. It is becoming daily more evident that the big field or "jugular vein" is nearer Tarport than Bradford.

THE ALLEGANY WELL.—Last week some little excitement was occasioned by the announcement that a five barrel pumper was struck at Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., near Olean. On Monday it was reported that the well had proven a "spouter", but to what extent remained a mystery. Later we learn that the "spouter" is a ten-barrel well. But ten barrels is better than a dry hole.

A DRY HOLE.—Mr Roberts, the Bradford torpedo man, went over to the new well five miles this side of Wilcox on Monday, to test the effect of a torpedo upon it. Three or four gentlemen from this place went over in hopes of witnessing the first spout of a regular spouter. They returned the next day and reported the effort a failure. Two torpedoes were exploded in the hole with no perceptible good results. The well may be set down as a dry hole.

— The Era says that some of the Bradford operators have tried the process of flooding their wells with oil for the purpose of increasing the production with the best of results. Wells producing four inches have been raised to six and seven by this means. Connections are made with the tank and the oil allowed to run into the hole until it is full. It is then pumped off, and in every instance where a trial has been made the production has been increased. This method is claimed to be preferable to torpedoing in many respects.

Beautifies The Complexion, etc.

This is a medicine that cures Biliousness, Bad Breath, Headaches, Dyspepsia, Deranged Stomach and Bowels, Jaundice, Nervousness, scrofula, Sleeplessness, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, Moths, all Skin and Blood diseases, and Beautifies the Complexion.

It causes the liver to throw off its bile. It cleans out the entire Alimentary canal, and rids it of worms and other vermin that inhabit an unhealthy stomach and bowels.

It completely cleanses and purifies the blood and at the same time strengthens and heals the stomach, Nervous system, heart, lungs, kidneys and all other tissues.

It causes the head to become clear and the patient energetic for business, when dull or indisposed from biliousness or impure blood. It cleanses and produces appetite, strength and vigor. It does all these things with certainty, by acting upon the causes of disease removing all humors and impurities from the blood and toning up the stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, heart and lungs. It is pleasant to take also, and its effects on the system are warming and every way agreeable. Its name is Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Manufactured by Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, agent for Smethport.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The opinion of the Press—Read it.—*Symms, Dalecarlian &c.* We take great pleasure in recommending this deservedly popular medicine to our friends and patrons in particular, and to the public at large. We speak advisedly, being in a position to pronounce a reliable opinion from having used it at home, besides the economy of the article, as we have saved within the year more than one doctor's bill by having the ointment on hand. We have tried specific liniments, embrocations and pain extractors without end, but for the immediate cure of sprains, dislocations, wounds, bruises, cuts, burns, scalds, blotches, pimples, and cutaneous eruptions, we have found none so speedy or effectual as Holloway's Ointment.—Herald. 190

Our Philadelphia Letter.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Could any of your readers who have seen Philadelphia as she ordinarily is, with her quaint Quaker aspect and old fashioned ways, have gazed upon her during the past week they would no doubt have scarcely recognized her. Filled to overflowing with strangers from every quarter and of every character and description, with her streets and houses almost hidden by the amount of bunting there displayed. It was a picture to look at—one too that is not seen twice in a life time. And all this, of course, was in honor of the glorious Fourth, which she, above all, was selected to celebrate.

The directors of the Exhibition wisely concluded not to allow the festivities to be held on the grounds, as a past experience, on the day of the opening, convinced them that the multitude would trample and destroy everything. Independence Hall and the old square in front of it were thus selected and very fitingly too, since it was there that the old Declaration was made and read to the people. Two large platforms were erected, one for the principal actors in the scene and invited guests, and the other for the grand chorus which was also to take a prominent part. But the Fourth was not the only day to be celebrated. On the 2d inst., a meeting was called on the square to commemorate the day when the motion was passed in the old convention, declaring the colonies free, which motion, as we know, was on the Fourth read out to the people in the form of the Declaration of Independence. At that meeting 150 authors of merit and renown handed in to the Secretary of the Historical Society of our city, each a memoir of some noted man in the days of the Revolution. These memoirs are to be preserved for the future for the inspection of the people. Then after appropriate prayer and addresses the meeting adjourned.

In the meantime the military companies from all over the country who had accepted invitations to attend the parade of the Fourth were arriving, and stationing themselves in various parts of the city, accepting in many instances of the hospitalities of our own military, or encamping on beautiful spots adjacent to the Centennial grounds.

The coming of the night of the 3d was the signal for a grand torch-light procession, such a one as Philadelphia would be proud of. Every organization in the city of any and every kind was expected to join in it, and the people were on the tip-toe of expectation. At about 9 o'clock p. m., the procession moved, and its length may be imagined from the fact that it did not cease till after 3 on the morning of the Fourth. In spite of the intense heat (which by the way deserves especial mention as to the intensity and duration have never been equalled in Philadelphia) the streets were thronged with people. Chestnut street, in particular our thoroughfare, was at an early hour so packed with sight seers that the procession itself could scarcely make its way. It is estimated that the sight was viewed by about 400,000 people. Having with a party of others secured a very elevated position, I was enabled to see all that was to be seen. A very interesting feature of the procession was the representation of the foreign ambassadors and people of note, as also the Governors of the different States, all of whom rode in carriages; each carriage carried a transparency, which informed the people who the notable or delegation was, and accordingly as they were popular or not, they met with the cheers or silence of the multitude.

At midnight the proceedings that were intended to usher in the day of days took place in Independence Square. A chorus of 600 voices burst forth in the grand old Star Spangled Banner, and just as the last note died away on the quiet air, the new bell lately placed in the State House steeple commenced to toll for the first time. One, two, three—slowly the deep toned bell rang out its solemn anthem until the 13th stroke completed the number of the original States. Then as it ceased, the sound was taken up by the thousands below, and cheer upon cheer arose from the excited multitude till once again after the lapse of a century those sacred precincts resounded to the outburst of the napatriotic joy, and the air was redolent with patriotism.

That the city enjoyed no rest that night is easily of imagination. What with the booming of cannon, the explosion of fireworks, and the cheers and songs of passing crowds, there was no chance for sleep. Early on the morning of the Fourth every one was on the alert to see the parade of the military. The start was to be made at an early hour to escape the heat and to have it over by the time the exercises commenced in Independence Square. The thermometer seemed to have caught the general enthusiasm, for it stood at fever heat all day. It was feared on this account that the valiant veterans would fail to make their appearance; but such happily was not the case. True to their reputation they defied the weather, and presented a splendid appearance as the cheers of the multitude indicated all along the route. Among the organizations of note which paraded, the Centennial Legion deserves especial mention. Formed of a company taken from each of the thirteen original States, it comprised soldiers who had fought on both sides during our late war, and thus for the first time brought both in union under the one banner. The West Pointers of course did the best marching, but the volunteer regiments were by no means far behind hand, and the 7th and 22d New York, in particular, presented a superb appearance.

The parade was reviewed by General Sherman as it passed the State House, and extorted much favorable comment from him. After the parade was over the exercises at Independence Hall began, before the most immense multitude. As regards what passed there, it is almost needless to say anything. The speeches and poetry have been given in the daily papers, and need no farther comment since they speak for themselves, while the impressiveness of the scene is a thing which can not be described, but needs one's actual presence to appreciate. When the old Declaration of Independence was brought forward to be shown to the people, and the chorus struck up Hail Columbia, the enthusiasm of the multitude rose to a pitch seldom equalled. Such cheering and wild goings on would have done any true Americans' heart good to look at. When all was over, the crowd slowly dispersed to prepare for a visit to Fairmount Park in the evening for the purpose of witnessing the fireworks. Our generous city Councils had spent a deal of money to this end, and a grand display was expected to take place. I was fortunate enough to receive an invitation to join a very jolly party who were bound to see everything. Mr. Frank Thompson, General Manager of the Penna. R. R., very kindly placed at our disposal a special train of palace cars, and away we started in the best of spirits toward a convenient spot on the road whence the display could be witnessed. But, alas, the weather willed otherwise. The fire-works had scarcely commenced, the grand Temple of Liberty had just begun to illumine the grounds with its walls of fire and dome of light, when a rain storm set in. Thus ended the grand ceremonies of the Fourth, and thus the long looked for day wound up in clouds and rain—a rain, however, which, though marring much pleasure, could not but have been received with delight by the weary and foot-sore soldiers after their dusty parade, the thousands of perspiring spectators of the day's proceedings, and above all by the dry and parched earth, which had been so long without it.

J. P. K.

Hotel For Sale.

I offer my Hotel Stand in Port Allegany for sale. It is located in the centre of the village, on Main street, and the house is well adapted for hotel purposes. A license granted at the last term will be transferred with the property—Terms reasonable.

Enquire of or address

EUGENE MULLIN,
Port Allegany, Pa.

Road, School and Poor Orders.

I will purchase for cash, at reasonable rates of discount, Unseated Road, School and Poor Orders, which will be redeemable in 1878.

BYRON D. HAMLIN.

Smethport, June 28, 1876.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.
Clermont	6.30 p m	1.30 p m
Wernwag		1.40
Hamlin		1.52
Colegrove		1.57
Crosby		2.01
Smethport	7.29	2.20
Farmers Val.		2.35
Frisbees		2.47
Larrabees	6.30 p m	2.57 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.
Larrabee	11.20 a m	4.30 p m
Frisbees	11.29	4.39
Farmers Val.	11.41	4.51
Smethport	11.57	5.05
Crosby	12.12	5.23
Colegrove	12.16	5.27
Hamlin	12.20	5.31
Wernwag	12.35	5.46
Clermont	12.45 p m	5.56 p m

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Accom.
Buffalo	7.25 a m	5.15 p m	8.30 a m
Olean	10.31	8.86	4.35
Eldred	11.11	9.10	
Larabees	11.14	9.27	6.45
P't Allegany	11.38	9.55	
Emporium	12.40	11.00	

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Express.	Accom.
Emporium	3.30 a m	1.45 p m	
P't Allegany	4.30	2.50	
Larabees	4.54	3.15	4.30 a m
Eldred			
Olean	5.47	4.10	6.28
Buffalo	9.00	7.20	2.50 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Train		Station	Time
NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	4.20 p. m
"	"	Driftwood	5.27 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.20 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	7.21 p. m
"	arr. at	Kane	9.00 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11.00 a. m
"	"	Emporium	12.55 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	1.45 p. m
"	"	Kane	3.30 p. m
"	arr. at	Erie	7.55 p. m
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	2.15 a. m
"	"	Driftwood	3.07 a. m
"	"	Emporium	3.40 a. m
"	"	St. Marys	4.38 a. m
"	"	Kane	6.20 a. m
"	arr. at	Erie	10.30 a. m

EASTWARD.

Train		Station	Time
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6.05 a. m
"	"	St. Marys	7.23 a. m
"	"	Emporium	8.10 a. m
"	"	Driftwood	8.58 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.20 a. m
"	"	Kane	4.15 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	5.37 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.30 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8.45 p. m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	6.50 a. m
PHILAD'A EXPRESS	leaves	Erie	6.10 p. m
"	"	Kane	9.40 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	10.48 p. m
"	"	Empor'm	11.30 p. m
"	"	Driftwo'd	12.07 a. m
"	"	Renovo	1.10 a. m

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east and west with Low Grade Division, and Niagara Express connects west with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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With table and fixtures complete, only $20

A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage, light, smooth, and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch, simple compact, efficient and reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $72 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute strength, reliability and general usefulness; will hem, fell, tuck, seam, quilt, bind, braid, cord, gather, ruffle, shirr, Plait, fold, scallop, roll, Embroider, run up breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, $20. HALF CASE, COVER, SIDE DRAWER AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Travelling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co. 630 Broadway, New York.
v13n28y1

$75 Worth Given Away

A GIFT, free to every one. Farmers, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Families, and everybody. Send us your address PLAIN. For full particulars, how you can obtain a first-class $75 shuttle lock-stitch Family Sewing Machine, absolutely without paying anything for it, address KENDALL S. M. Co., P. O. Box 1681, New York.
v13n28y1

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Would respectfully call attention to the following

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This Department is unusually attractive. Full and complete lines of Black Goods. Novelties in New Fabrics and Colorings, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

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Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Peal Handles.

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Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.

Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

PATTERSON.

ELGIN WATCHES
BOSTON
TIME

J. H. PATTERSON.

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine—most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 630 Broadway, New York.
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J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of A. N. Taylor, late of Smethport borough, McKean County, Pennsylvania, dec'd, must make immediate settlement to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

A K TAYLOR }
D C YOUNG } Executors.
F N TAYLOR }

[illegible]

CENTENNIAL.

Cane & Chair Combined

Before going to the Exhibition secure one of these indispensable companions, that you may sit when and where you please.

Especially Valuable for Ladies

who cannot possibly endure the fatigue without one. Weight only 20 ounces. Price $1. The only article in the market that is just what you want.

C. B. [illegible] & Co.
No. [illegible] Market St., Philadelphia.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints about Health.

There are some precautions to be observed in working out of doors at this season, which may add much to comfort, and may preserve health, or save life. The most important is to avoid drinking cold water when heated. We have worked a whole day without drinking, except at the usual resting spells, and know that it can be done by any one who will resist the desire to swallow copious draughts of water. The fluid dilutes the blood, weakens the system, greatly increases perspiration, and this in its turn excites thirst. To pour some cold water upon the wrists, and to bathe the temples, will reduce the temperature of the body very rapidly. As a protection to the head we wear a white handkerchief or a cabbage leaf in the hat, and a white handkerchief fastened to the hat behind, so as to fall loosely over the back of the neck. If one must drink, a small quantity of oat meal, stirred in the water, will be wholesome and nutritious.

The laws of health require careful observation. Decomposition is very active during the hot weather, and all filth and refuse, of whatever kind, should be removed to the compost heap and well covered with earth. Sinks, cellars, drains, cesspools, and all such places, may be cheaply disinfected by pouring into them or sprinkling about them, a pailful of water in which a pound of copperas (sulphate of iron) has been dissolved. A quantity of ground plaster mixed with offensive liquid matter, or sprinkled about stable drains, or other bad smelling moist places, will be very serviceable.

"Ill weeds now grow apace." In the hurry of harvest work these should not be neglected. A day's delay may not hurt the crop, while it may make a wonderful difference in the growth of the weeds. To cultivate in a dry time will do the most execution amongst weeds, and by keeping the soil mellow, will make it more absorbent and retentive of moisture.

Mangels or rutabagas need to have the soil mellow and moist, and must be kept free from weeds. One plant too many in the row, is a weed as much as a thistle or a ragweed, and wherever the plants are too thick, they should be thinned unsparingly. Rutabagas may be sown up to the middle of the month. Dusting the young plants while still in the seed leaf with fine guano will help to keep off the flea, and will stimulate the plants to push out the rough leaves, when they will be safe from this pest.

Fodder corn for soiling may still be sown in succession. The more this crop is grown and used, the more valuable it is found to be. It should not be sown broadcast except upon the very richest soil, and even then the extra labor of drilling it will be well repaid. Drills should be thirty inches apart, and the seed an inch apart in the drill. To get a good growth, this crop should be as well cultivated as the main crop. Four bushels of seed per acre is needed.—*Agriculturist.*

Profits of Cattle Raising.

The profits arising from the investment of money in pasturing stock in Texas are enormous. Mr. Alfred Smith, a prominent citizen of Austin, whom I met in the Indian nation on his way home from a trip to New York, a correspondent says, informed me that at the close of the war he invested $3,800 in horses. By judicious sales from the large number of horses this amount purchased, and by the shrewd investment of the money thus realized in the purchase of other horses, and by the natural increase of his stock he is now the owner of four thousand head. When in Austin I was informed by a prominent banker that "Old Smith" had realized half a million by his faith in the stock pasturage of western Texas.

Sheep raising is said to be a source of surer profit than either horses or cattle. A great many of the capitalists of eastern Texas buy a few thousand sheep on the frontier when mesquit grass can be had, and then give them in charge to some party who personally attends to them, who pays all the expenses and takes half the gross profits for his pay. Mr. William Kelleher of Austin, a prominent sheep raiser, informed me that he made an annual profit of from thirty to forty per cent. on the amount invested.

One man can take care of two thousand sheep. The sheep double themselves every three years. No feed is required during the winter except the mesquit grass so plentifully afforded, and the mild climate precludes the necessity of housing.

A Freak of Lightning.

The lightning that killed a man in Cincinnati struck the back part of his head, singeing off the hair, and raising a large swelling as though he had been hit with a red hot bar of iron. It thence passed around to the right, blistering the right ear, traveled across the chest diagonally from the right breast downward to the groin, whence it passed along the inner side of the left thigh to the knee joint, and skipping over four or five inches of skin, passed along the shinbone to the ground. It peeled off the skin in its course, leaving a broad red streak like a burn.

The wonderful progress of agriculture in the West during the last quarter of a century may be gathered from the fact that Minnesota, according to reliable statistics, where in 1850 only 5,000 acres were under cultivation, and the production was 1,400 bushels of wheat, 6,000 of corn, and 16,000 of oats, there were in 1875 2,816,413 acres under cultivation, and the products aggregated 31,475 bushels of wheat, 15,775,900 bushels of oats, and 9,500,900 bushels of corn.

Men who have made their fortunes are not those who have five thousand dollars given them to start with.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

An Interesting Sketch of the [illegible] Senate—The Proposition to Finish It.

The visitor at Washington, as he stands beneath the grand facade of the capitol, looking toward the Potomac westward, after passing in review a noble line of structures, the greenhouses of the public gardens, the Smithsonian Institute, the agricultural department, finds his eye abruptly arrested at last, on the very banks of the Potomac, by the spectacle of a truncated obelisk, with bare and unsightly surroundings. It is an abrupt cut-off to a noble vista, standing as it does in a line with the stately buildings mentioned.

In answer to his natural inquiry as to "What is that deformed object?" he is told that "that is the national monument to the memory of George Washington;" and in reply to his further question, he is told that no work has been done on it for the last twenty years.

Inquiring more into the history of the matter, the curious stranger learns that this truncated obelisk, stopped untimely at about one-third its designed altitude, yet too high to be hid to view from any part of Washington, is the last result of a monument begun in Congress at the time of General Washington's decease, to erect a suitable national monument to his memory. The history is curious.

One of the resolutions adopted in Congress on the announcement of the death of Washington, and in the profound sorrow of the country, provided a joint committee to report measures suitable to the occasion, and the same day was unanimously passed an act to erect a marble monument to Washington. No appropriation was made, however, to carry the act into effect until January, 1801, when the subject was fully discussed, there being a diversity of sentiment as to the plan. Evidently what impressed the fathers as a suitable monument to the memory of Washington, was not so much a work of elaborate art as a national landmark of towering and colossal proportions, to overshadow everything else in the national capital, and on the plan now proposed this monument is to be the loftiest structure in the world, overtopping by a few feet the great pyramid of Cheops. A mere statue or monument, such as had been erected to many others distinguished more or less in the history of the country, would not at all fulfill the original idea conceived in the first profound emotions awakened by the death of Washington. The debate at this time ended with the passage of a bill in the House appropriating $200,000, but in the Senate the matter was postponed. From time to time the matter was revived in Congress, but with the exception of appropriations for a picture and statue, nothing was done to carry out the plan to which the representatives of the nation had pledged it. The reasons for this singular neglect must be sought somewhere in the dark and devious ways of inside politics.

Popular interest in the monument, however, had not died out, and in 1833, thirty-four years after the first action of Congress in the matter, a voluntary association was formed to carry out the great undertaking. Chief Justice Marshall was its first president; after his death, Mr. Madison, and since then the successive Presidents of the United States have held the position.

The society appealed to the country, but the financial difficulties of 1837 retarded collections so that it was not until 1848 that the society felt justified in beginning the work. In the early part of that year Congress authorized the society to erect the monument on one of the government reservations, about thirty acres of which the society now holds the title. This is a fine location, directly west of the capitol, and south of the President's house, on the banks of the Potomac and in view of Mount Vernon.

It is an interesting incident that Washington himself, whose unerring judgment had selected that city to be the capital of the nation, had also selected the particular spot on which this monument stands for a "monument to the American revolution," which, in 1795, it was proposed should "be erected or placed at the permanent seat of government of the United States." This monument was to have been executed by Ceracchi, a Roman sculptor, and paid for by contributions of individuals. The same site is marked on Major L'Enfant's map of Washington city for the equestrian statue of General Washington, ordered by Congress in 1783, which map was examined, approved and transmitted to Congress by him when President of the United States. This site is within a few feet of the "meridian stone" and the center of the District of Columbia.

On the fourth of July, 1848, the cornerstone was laid with great national *eclat.* The President and Vice-President of the United States, senators and members of Congress, the judges of the supreme court and governors of the States, military and fire companies, and associations of every character, and delegations of several Indian tribes, were present. The great heart of the nation throbbed in sympathy with the undertaking.

After the corner-stone was laid the work progressed without interruption until 1855, when, after an expenditure of $230,000, and the monument having reached a height of 174 feet, the funds gave out and work was suspended, in which condition it has remained. During the past two years the society has earnestly renewed its appeals, and, it is gratifying to state, with encouraging response from all parts of the country; and in publishing their present appeal, which we do in another column, it is with the belief that it will meet with hearty and prompt returns. Certainly this great patriotic work should be completed, and no more fitting time could be selected for the people to send forward their grateful offerings than the present. All that has been done so far has been done without any governmental aid. Let every one give at least a ten cent piece, and this proud monument can be completed. There could be nothing more glorious for the historian, in writing up the many great events of this centennial year, than to record the fact that the means were supplied to finish this monument.

The plan of the monument is a plain obelisk, 485 feet high from the top of the foundation courses, which are seventeen and one-half feet above the ground, thus really making the structure 502½ feet; the obelisk is fifty-five feet square at the base, with walls fifteen feet thick, leaving a cavity of twenty-five feet in the center, in the walls of which, and so arranged as to be seen by visitors as they ascend the winding stairway, will be placed the memorial blocks, forty of which have already been put in position and there are yet eighty-four in the lapidarium. These memorial blocks have been presented by the several States and Territories, by associations and individuals, and among them are beautiful blocks from Switzerland, Bremen, Turkey, Greece, China and Japan. These are glorious trophies.

Let the present appeal of the society be promptly responded to. Look at the soldiers at Valley Forge, with the snow crimsoned by their bloody feet, limbs trembling for want of sufficient clothing, and cheeks gaunt with hunger, would they have so suffered to give us our liberties had they thought that for over three-quarters of a century this nation would not fulfill a solemn obligation to honor their chief?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Five hundred Swedish and Norwegian Mormons have left Europe in a body for Salt Lake City.....Gen. Sherman has received the degree of L.L.D. from Yale College.....Some of the most expert counterfeiters in the country were arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., by secret service detectives, who also captured the plates and materials as well as $100,000 of completed bills. All the recent bad bills which have been passed throughout the country proceeded from this gang......At Ogden Mine, Nevada, Mrs. Lawrence McCarthy's clothes caught fire from an exploding kerosene lamp, and as her seventeen-year-old daughter attempting to subdue the flames, both were burned to death. A son who extinguished the flames was also severely burned.

A fire at Philipsburg, Pa., destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000.....The eight-oared four-mile race between Yale and Harvard, at Springfield, was won by the Yale crew by over ten lengths in 22.02......Willie Morgan and Victor Monroe, sons of prominent men of Hernandez, Miss., were drowned while attempting to save the life of a comrade......While two New York bootblacks were quarreling, one drew a penknife and stabbed the other fatally......A mob at Lancaster, Ky., took Floyd Pearce, a murderer, from jail and hanged him to a tree.....McLaughlin and Martin, the well known wrestlers, had an all-night struggle (from eleven o'clock until 8.30) in the Detroit opera house, without either securing a fall. The match was declared a draw.

The centennial fourth was celebrated this year to the complete satisfaction of the most patriotic. Two days, Monday and Tuesday, were devoted to the object. Indeed, the work of celebrating commenced on Sunday night at twelve o'clock, concluding on the morning of the fifth. In New York city, in addition to the usual holiday ceremonies, a monster parade, including the military and civic societies in a grand torchlight procession, took place at midnight. All New York turned out to witness the affair, and the new century was ushered in in the wildest and most extravagant manner. Similar displays took place in all the large cities. In Philadelphia, monster parades took place on the third and fourth. The sale of bunting was large, and fortunes were spent for powder and fireworks. All over the United States it seems very evident that all devoted themselves to the pleasant task of giving the second century of the existence of the country a fitting welcome.

Colorado has voted to become the thirty-eighth State of the Union......At Fleetwood park, N. Y., Johnnie Murphy rode 155 miles in six hours, forty-five minutes and seven seconds on Eastern horses—a bet having been made that no Eastern man or horse could equal the feat of Paralto, the Californian.....Prince Milan, of Servia, has thrown off the yoke of Turkey and declared war.....Four men were drowned in Passaic bay, N. J., by the upsetting of a rowboat.....Fort Madison, Iowa, was visited by a terrific wind storm, which unroofed forty houses and damaged many more. A Catholic church was ruined by its steeple falling upon it.....Oreco A. House, the noted New York divorce lawyer, was shot dead by his wife, whom he had often maltreated. He was illtreating her, when she picked up a revolver and shot him dead......The United States public debt was reduced $3,631,337 during the month of June......Four young men of Philadelphia—Dr. Becker, Bernard Kloati, H. H. Becker and Wm. H. Young—were killed by the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine they were experimenting with for the purpose of illuminating the house in which they resided.

Gen. Custer found an Indian encampment of two thousand lodges on the Little Horn, and charged the thickest portion of it with five companies of cavalry, leaving Major Reno to attack the other side of the camp with seven other companies. The Indians, being in great numbers, repulsed Custer's charge, and threw themselves upon his command in such numbers and with such fierceness as to utterly annihilate the entire five companies, including Gen. Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law, all of whom fell fighting at the head of the column. Three hundred and fifteen of the troops were killed, of whom seventeen were commissioned officers. Major Reno was surrounded by the savages, who kept his command an entire day without water, when he was relieved by Gibbon's command. The Indians captured all the arms of the killed.

A dispatch from the governor of the Dutch East Indies confirms the report of the loss of the steamer Lieutenant-Governor Kroesen in the straits of Sunda, with 220 persons on board......A tornado swept over portions of Iowa, doing great damage to crops and buildings. The village of Rock Dale, six miles from Dubuque, was washed out by water and forty-two of the inhabitants drowned. At Burlington twenty-nine buildings were blown down, killing three persons and injuring many others......The great powers of Europe will remain neutral during the war between Servia and Turkey, although they are all placing their armies on a war footing......The engine of one train ran into the rear of another near Elm Station, Pa., and the engineer and flagman were killed. Several others were wounded.....Numerous fires and casualties are reported from all parts of the country as the result of the fourth.

.....Gen. Santa Anna, the noted Mexican, has just died, in his seventy-eighth year......Extensive piano frauds in selling inferior instruments as those of well known manufacturers have been discovered.....Gen. Custer's defeat seems to be due to his underestimating the strength of the enemy, and to the fact that the two detachments of his regiment were unable to attack simultaneously. The Indians were very heavily armed, and were under command of Sitting Bull, the most determined and brave of hostile Indians, who has never made a treaty with the government.....Ex-Speaker Blaine is still confined to his bed most of the time......Massachusetts has disbanded thirty companies of her militia......The disaster at Rockdale, Iowa, was caused by the breaking of a dam, which was unable to hold the amount of water which fell heavily for three hours. The village, containing two hundred inhabitants, was built in a ravine, and the flood carried off every building except the mill, and forty-two persons are missing, many of whose bodies have been found miles away. The storm did great damage to crops in the central part of the State also, and fifteen persons are reported killed in that section.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale, was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a telegram from the New York Bureau of Trade praying that silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum larger than five dollars. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, called up the Senate bill to punish the counterfeiting of trade mark goods, and the sale or dealing in of counterfeit trade mark goods. The several amendments heretofore agreed to by the judiciary committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, from the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon a bill, and the report was agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. West, Hamlin and Maxey as the new conference committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the bill passed by the House to continue the unexpended balances to provide temporarily for the expenses of the government for a period not to exceed ten days, with an amendment providing that in cases where no sufficient unexpended balance remains on hand, the necessary amount be appropriated out of any money in the treasury. Passed.

The House bill to amend sections 3,893 and 3,894 of the revised statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matter therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars from passing through the mails, was taken up. After a short discussion the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Windom said the bill as it came from the House appropriated $15,256,731.31. To this the Senate committee had added $4,684,603 55. The bill for the current fiscal year appropriated $29,459,853.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the conference committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill, called up the conference report, and in explanation of it said in regard to compensation for transportation of mails by railroads, the conference committee agreed upon a reduction of rates hitherto paid to the extent of ten per cent. Also to the appointment of a commission by the President to examine into and report upon the subject. In regard to compensation of postmasters hereafter, the committee had agreed in a reduction amounting in the aggregate to about $500,000. The salary of no postmaster was to exceed $4,000, with the exception of the one in New York city. With regard to third-class mail matter the committee had agreed that all matter of that class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces or a fractional part thereof. The committee continued the rate of one cent per ounce for all merchandise as it is now. The report, as submitted, met with the approval of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, that committee being represented on the conference committee by its chairman (Mr. Hamlin). The report was agreed to without further discussion.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, called for the regular order, being the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the pay and mileage of a senator from Louisiana from March, 1873, until his contest was terminated by the Senate. The resolution was read a third time and passed—yeas, 27; nays, 11; a strict party vote, Mr. Edmunds not voting.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted the following concurrent resolutions and said he had no doubt their passage would be a matter of great pleasure to the whole country:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to guide the United States of America through one hundred years of national life, and to crown our nation with the highest blessings of civil and religious liberty, therefore,

The Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in reverent thankfulness recognize the fountain and the source the author and giver of all these blessings, and our dependence upon His providence; and

Whereas, We recognize as our fathers did that George Washington—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen—was one of the chief of divine instruments in securing American independence, and in laying broad and deep the foundations of our liberties in the Constitution of the United States; therefore, as a mark of our sense of the honor due to his name and to his compatriots and his associates, our Revolutionary fathers, we, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States in this, the beginning of the second century of our national existence, do direct and assume the completion of the Washington monument in the city of Washington, and do direct the committees of both Houses to institute necessary provisions of law to carry this resolution into effect.

Passed by a unanimous vote.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

The Speaker appointed as a committee of conference on that bill Messrs. Atkins, Randall and Hurlburt.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, from the committee on banking and currency, reported back the Senate amendments to the Silver Coin bill.

The vote on the first amendment of the Senate, striking out the word "now" (which confined the issue of silver coin to that now in the treasury), resulted—yeas, 75; nays, 78. The vote was then taken on concurring on the second amendment of the Senate, and it was rejected—60 to 105.

Mr. Randall moved to concur with the Senate amendment, with an amendment thereto in the form of two additional sections, authorizing in addition to the silver coin allowed to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, the coinage of twenty millions, requiring the purchase of the necessary silver bullion at market rates, and authorizing the issue of the coin in the ordinary disbursements of the treasury. He also allowed Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, to offer an amendment authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar of the same weight and fineness as that in use on the first of January, 1861, and making it a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Landers' amendment, and it was adopted—yeas, 110; nays, 54.

The motion made by Mr. Randall to concur in the Senate amendment, with his own, and Mr. Landers' amendments thereto, was then agreed to—yeas, 110; nays, 45.

The bill now goes back to the Senate with these provisions ingrafted on the Senate amendments.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the conference committee on the naval appropriations.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, from the committee of conference on the Post-office Appropriation bill, submitted the report of that committee, informing the House that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked for another committee. The report was then adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, Clark and Hale as a new committee of conference.

Mr. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, from the committee of conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of the House concurring in some of the Senate amendments, and of the Senate receding from others of its own amendments. Mr. Blount said the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as it passed the Senate was $2,043,000, and that the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as reported by the conference committee was only $315,000, an addition of $250,000 for the bureau of construction and repair, and of $65,000 for the bureau of steam engineering. The report of the committee was agreed to.

The conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clarke (Dem.), of Missouri, chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, the Senate amendment of the bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter was concurred in.

The Geneva Award bill, as reported by Mr. Lord, of New York, from the judiciary committee, with the amendments ingrafted in it, was passed—yeas, 108; nays, 94.

On motion of Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, a conference committee was ordered on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, the Senate joint resolution for the completion of the Washington monument was passed unanimously.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

One of Custer's Expedients.

An army officer, who was formerly on the frontier with Gen. Custer, relates this incident as illustrative of the readiness of mind and daring of the late gallant cavalry chieftain: We were on the Yellowstone river, Gen. Custer in command, and were preparing to go up the stream. We were of course accompanied by a train, and it was necessary that the train should go along the bluff instead of along the bed of the river. So the general dispatched the train upon the hills and the two companies of cavalry jogged along below. After a while the general ordered a halt so that the train might not get too far behind. The men unsaddled their horses and gave themselves up to rest. Suddenly they were attacked by Indians. There were at least three hundred of them to eighty soldiers. Gen. Custer was not dismayed, however. He ordered his men to return fire, and they fought till their ammunition was exhausted. Then the men were just giving themselves up for lost, when Gen. Custer ordered a remount, the horses having already been saddled. The men obeyed. "Now charge for them!" shouted Gen. Custer. The command charged, and, without a single bullet, they put the Indians to rout, and escaped what a moment before seemed certain death.

Which Shall I Take.

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is advertising. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's family medicines, the proprietor desires to say that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered:

NEWARK, N. J., 1876.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me: "I don't want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery: it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.

I am most respectfully yours,

ATHA B. CROOKS.

Nothing is more harassing than ulcers or boils. Fortunately they can be quickly healed by the use of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which purges the sore of its poisonous virus or proud flesh, and thus removes the only obstacle to its healing. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Grow young in ten minutes with Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

A fact worth remembering—five cents' worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders,* given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

Married ladies, under all circumstances, will find *Parsons' Purgative Pills* safe; and in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

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MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.

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A couple of young women at Fryeburg, Me., appeared on the road hoe in hand a few days since to work out their highway taxes.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	6¾ @ [illegible]
Common to Good Texans	[illegible]
Milch Cows	41 00 @ 60 00
Hogs—Live	[illegible]
Dressed	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Cotton—Middling	[illegible]
Flour—Extra Western	[illegible]
State Extra	[illegible]
Wheat—Red Western	[illegible]
No. 2 Spring	[illegible]
Rye—State	[illegible]
Barley—State	[illegible]
Barley Malt	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed Western	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed Western	[illegible]
Hay, per cwt	[illegible]
Straw, per cwt	[illegible]
Hops	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	[illegible]
No. 2, new	[illegible]
Dry Cod, per cwt	[illegible]
Herring, Scaled, per box	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude	[illegible] Refined, 16
Wool—California Fleece	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]
Australian	[illegible]
Butter—State	[illegible]
Western Dairy	[illegible]
Western Yellow	[illegible]
Western Ordinary	[illegible]
Cheese—State Factory	[illegible]
Skimmed	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]
Eggs—State	[illegible]
BUFFALO.	
Flour	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA.	
Beef Cattle—Extra	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Hogs—Dressed	[illegible]
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	[illegible]
Wheat—Red Western	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn—Yellow	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude	[illegible] Refined, 18½
WATERTOWN, MASS.	
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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